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THE SUN FOR 1890

Some people agree with THE SUN'S opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind.

Citizens and the wives of citizens who care little or nothing for polities, do care immensely for THE SUN, because it is the most complete, the most comprehensive, and the most enter-taining newspaper published anywhere. In its daily. Sunday, and weekly editions it covers with unrivalled thoroughness the whole field of human interest. It knows what news is and how to present it.

Republicans who have begun to read THE Bun keep right on, in spite of the fact that its duty to the Democracy and its inveterate habit of putting the truth in plain English compel it pretty frequently to harass their political insellectuals. No other journal affords them material for thought in so instructive and

stimulating a way.

Democrats know that for twenty years THE Bun has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it prefers. At times opinions have differed as best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not THE BUN'S fault if it has seen further into the millstone.

Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that will probably determine the result of the Presi-Auntial election of 1892, and perhaps the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the beginming of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN.

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THE SUN, New York City.

A Word With the Hon. W. L. Scott.

It appears that the Hon. WILLIAM L. SCOTT of Erie, Pennsylvania, is of the opinion that such remarks as THE SUN has had to make on his public career and political vicissitudes are really directed at the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Mr. Scott," says Mr. Scott's newspaper the Eric Herald, "has been the apparent, but ex-President CLEVELAND the real, object of attack."

We hasten to assure the Hon. WILLIAM L. Scorr that he does himself too much honor. He exaggerates his present political importance. He is a dead duck, and everybody knows it but himself.

Mr. Scorr ought to be aware that THE SUN is not in the habit of striking at one man over another's shoulder. It never yet beheld the man at whom it was afraid to aim directly when it saw good reason for letting drive at all.

Mr. CLEVELAND did not write the celebrated letter to Dr. DEPEW asking for a free pass to help him out in his district, and promising to look out in Congress for the interests of corporate property.

Mr. CLEVELAND was not one of the organizers and chief promoters of the Spring Valley Coal Company and the Spring Valley Town Bite Company. He has never, as far as we are aware, posed as the especial friend and champion of the coal miner, or assured the coal miner that he was prosperous and ought to be happy while his wife and children were starving.

Why is not Mr. Scorr satisfied to accept his punishment for humbug and hypocrisy on his own account, and without trying to crawl behind the Hon. GROVER CLEVE-LAND's somewhat portly form

Jefferson Davis.

The death of JEPPERSON DAVIS at the age -one is one of the mor events of a memorable year. A veteran in arms and statesmanship, it could not be said of him that he lagged superfluous on the public stage. It was well for him, and well for a reunited country, that the years of the chief organizer of secession should have been prolonged beyond the normal limit of threescore and ten. Had he died twenty, or even ten, years ago the embers of fratricidal passion might have been raked anew into baleful fires over his grave. As it is, there is no one to revile, and there are many to honor, or at all events to respect, his memory. He has outlived sectional enmity and personal detraction. He has lived long enough to see the political atmosphere purged of prejudice and rancor, and to foreeast in the candid attitude of Northern contemporaries the sober and unbiassed judgment of posterity.

It was with a fine prescience of what wa

due to the nation's magnanimity and to the ingrained honesty of the arch-rebel, that HOBACE GREELEY set his hand to the bail bond that delivered JEFFERSON DAVIS from imprisonment and from the jeopardy of a trial for high treason. Seldom has a gracious act provoked at the moment more reproach and indignation, and seldom has any been more fully sanctioned in the end by the softened heart and enlightened conscience of a people. Not only laws, but rightful estimates of principles and motives, are unasserted or unheeded amid the shock of arms. Many years of peace and of dispassionate retro spect have been required to convince the men who fought and suffered for the Union. that in his disruptive view of the Constitu tion and the reserved rights of States, JEF-FERSON DAVIS was entirely sincere and now erfully fortified by teaching and example The air, hot with hatred and dense with the smoke of battlefields, needed to be cooled and Iclarifled before all of us could recog nize that the ill-starred President of the Southern Confederacy did but carry to their foreseen conclusion doctrines not only formulated by John C. Calhoun, but avowed and advocated by such steady representatives of New England feeling as TIMOTHY PICKERing and Josiah Quincy. Mr. Davis lived long enough, however, to hear thoughtful men acknowledge that truth is verily a gem of many facets, and that he whose gaze is fastened on one of its aspects is not to be judged harshly because, to others, circumstances give another point of view. By no argument, but by the inexorable logic of events, were the upholders of the right of secession dislodged from their position. From the hour that the Louisiana purchase gave to the United States the Mississippi valley, it was written in the book of fate that their Union should be unbroken. THOMAS JEFFERSON himself was blind to the consolidating purport of his great achievement, and for two generations no man at the South or at the North-not even DANIEL WEBSTER-deciphered the irrevocable decree

In his conviction of the justice of the cause with which his name is inseparably associated Mr. Davis never wavered. In affirming the right of a State to resume its sovereignty he believed himself warranted by indisputa- | ply, in order that they may bring about the

of destiny.

development of their colleges into complete ble precedents and by sound reasoning, and in living up to the faith that was in him be and perfect universities. believed that he did his duty. To that faith

he clung as firmly in his last hour as when,

nearly thirty years ago, he went forth from

the Senate of the United States with a full

appreciation of the significance of his solemn

leave-taking. His powers of intellect were

undimmed to the end, and their latest exer-

cise was a vindication of the principles for

which he had risked his life. It is only a few

weeks since, from what we now know to

have been his death bed, he penned an im-

pressive letter to be read at the commemo-

ration of the tardy adoption of the Fed-

eral Constitution by North Carolina.

In that letter, to which the date of

its composition lends a pathetic interest,

the grounds of fact and argument on which

the right of secession was asserted are set

forth with incomparable clearness and co-

writer's mind had summoned all its forces

for an outgush of extraordinary fervor.

From him came no accent of self-exculpa-

able disaster, JEFFERSON DAVIS Was sus-

and that while unable to command success,

those who looked upon him with least sym-

and humiliation in the high Roman fashion,

and that of him in his loyalty to a lost cause

it might be said, as of another majestic soul

Victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.

By the victor's side the Gods abide, but by the vic-

The Governor and the Forger.

Certain letters and telegrams that passed

the forger, have been published by the

former. They establish one fact of con-

The Governor offered the forger a public

office in payment for the forged document,

WOOD had told FORAKER that he had

paper incriminating CAMPBELL in the al-

leged ballot box job. Then he applied by

"To the Hox. Gov. Poblers: Will you help me ! I am

Four or five days later Wood called in

for the letter recommending him for ap-

pointment as Smoke Inspector. FORAKER

cinnati to procure me the contract and send

It appears that Wood again tried to

delivering the consideration for the same,

"DEAN SIN: Answering your letter of the 16th inst. you will get a letter of recommendation from me as

promised you, when I get the information you promit

Now, the fact is that this bargain between

he Governor and the forger was struck a

When FORAKER promised WOOD an office in

return for the paper, the paper had no ex-

istence. The time at which the forgery was

actually committed is fixed by the affidavits

of Davis and Millward, the young

draughtsmen whom Wood induced to do the

tracing. These confessions were sworn to

on Oct. 10, and they agree in declaring that

Wood for the bogus document as early as

During the month that intervened between

mendation to office; but FORAKER as per-

OBAKER had yielded, the stock subscription

list would never have been forged. It would

have remained non-existent. Wood never

would have risked the job if FORAKER had

not held the office dangling before his eyes

until the document was safe in the Gover-

In connection with the evidence we now

Wood a whole month before the forgery, it

is instructive to recall the language in which

the Governor referred to the matter just

after the bogus subscription list had been

published by Mr. HALSTRAD-to whom he

himself had furnished it and before its

fraudulent character had been exposed

FORAKER pretended to have seen the docu-

ment for the first time in the columns of the

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. "Since that

Marietta, "I myself have seen the proofs

More About the National University.

Senator EDMUNDs thinks that the best way

of celebrating the discovery of America

would be to found a great national univer-

sity at Washington. He would set up this

university "at the national expense, with

suitable buildings, and a body of professors

of high rank," and estimates that from four

to five millions would be required to start

It seems to be the intention to bring this

project before Congress, as if it were worth

a moment's serious consideration, and there

was the slightest chance of the establish

ment of such a university. The Government

at Washington might as reasonably and as

consistently with the theory of our institu-

tions undertake to set up a dancing acade

my, a training school for base ball nines, or

to maintain a race course and a ground for

the instruction of polo players. All of these

too, are really more needed than the proposed

national university. The public money ex

pended on them would not be so utterly

wasted as it would be if laid out for that

The trouble with this country is not that

we have too few colleges or schools for what

is called the higher education, but that we

have too many. So far, also, the demand for

university education in its strict and

European meaning is very small. It could

all be supplied by a single one of the

existing institutions of private endow-

ment without overtaxing its present facili-

ties. The special schools for professional

training are crowded, the schools of

law, medicine, and engineering; but the

university courses, pursued for the simple

acquisition of knowledge without reference

to its practical use, are only maintained by

colleges like Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and

Columbia at a great cost, and it is hard to

get students for them, though they are paid

that the demand ought to be supplied, what

ever it may be, but it is already supplied

and there is room for many more students

when they shall apply. Half a dozen insti-

tutions are eager to see the demand in

crease and that its requirements shall multi-

to keep up the work. There is no question

and know what I speak of."

and endow the institution.

purpose.

have of the bargain between FORAKER and

the 10th of August.

nor's hands.

whole month in advance of the forgery itself

o give me, but not defore. Very traly yours, &c.

for on Aug. 19 FORAKEB wrote:

R. O. Wood, Esq., Cincinnati,

to recommend him for Smoke Inspector."

applicant for Smoke Inspector.
" R. G. Wood, Hall Safe Company."

" CINCINNATI, Aug. 6, 1888.

"COLUMNUS, Aug. 19.

at Utica, that

siderable significance.

before it was forged.

telegraph for his pay:

Nor is money for the purpose lacking. The present property of Harvard is valued at about \$8,000,000, of Columbia at more than \$8,750,000, of Cornell at more than \$6,250,000, and of Johns Hopkins at about \$4,000,000, and their annual income is between \$300,000 and \$400,000 each, with the exception of Johns Hopkins. If these institutions need more cash for the establishment of a more complete university system, and they can show the necessity for it, the money will be forthcoming speedily from private munificence. We are not without a great American university on the plan of the universities of Germany because of any pecuniary poverty, but because the need for such an institution on a large scale has not yet been sufficiently demonstrated.

Even if a National University were needed gency, as if, on the eve of extinction, the in this country, and Senator EDMUNDS'S project could be carried out after the most scholarly and scientific plan, it is not the function of the Federal Government to un-

dertake the enterprise. tion or self-reproach. Failure had brought sorrow, but no compunction. Amid irrepar-And what would such an institution at Washington be? It would be an experimenting ground for all the quacks and cranks of tained by a serene consciousness that he had Congress. What a field it would open for done a man's work according to his lights, BLAIR! Of course, it would have to be for women as well as men, and every crackhe had striven to deserve it. Even among brain in the Union would be devising new pathy it was felt that this man bore defeat methods and directions for its energies. It would be the great fountain of educational humbug and insanity.

The Great Cuspidor Contract.

Let not the future historian of BENJAMIN Harrison's Administration omit to note the patriotic earnestness with which the Postmaster-General is cooperating with his colleagues, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, in their endeavor to build up a system of national defence. between FOBAKER, the Governor, and WOOD,

Secretary TRACY is bent on giving us ships of war, and first-class ships, too.

Secretary Proctor is devoting a good part of his energy and practical business sense to the question of improved steel guns for our coast batteries. The employment of more terrible explosives than gunpowder is also occupying the attention of the Secretary of War.

WANAMAKER is a man of peace, and his only weapon in the past has been the yardstick; yet he, too, is alert on the subject of national defence. His unrivalled apprehension of the importance of details, and his unerring sagacity for discovering the exact point at which the stock on hand needs replenishing, are exhibited in the subjoined person on FORAKER at Columbus and asked contract with his colleague, Secretary Procron, officially recorded in the United States Government Advertiser of Oct. 24:

says: "He promised on his return to Cin-" ORDNANCE SUPPLY CONTRACT No. 1,782-Thirteen cuspidors, brass, 40c. each, Bidder 89, John Wanawarer," it to me. I promised, on receipt of the same, No one can doubt that WANAMAKER's thirteen brass cuspidors are as trustworthy pieces of ordnance, as ornamental and as secure the promised recommendation before efficient at long range, as patriotism can suggest or thrift provide; and they are supplied to the Government which WANAMAKER loves and serves at a price that knocks com-

petition silly. The thirteen cuspidors strengthen our coast lines where they were weak. We need fear no foreign foe. We can defy the world: We don't want to fight, but, by Jinge! if we do, We've got the ships, we've got the guns, we've got the

cuspidors, too," marked down by the Postmaster-General of the United States and sold to the War Department at forty cents the cuspidor.

Right!

Secretary PROCTOR'S omission to fly the flag of the War Department at half-mast on account of the death of Mr. JEFFERSON

the tracing of the signatures was done "about one month ago"—that is, about Sept. DAVIS was right. Mr. Davis had been Secretary of War, but 10. But FORAKER had contracted with at the time of his death he was not a citizen of the United States in possession of the

political rights of citizenship. A fund that shall be a fortune for his daughter and wife, contributed by the genthe contract and the delivery. Wood made erous South that honored the leader of its several efforts to get his letter of recomlost cause, and by the good will and sympathy of a North that can look without malice sistently declined to pay him until the goods had been delivered. It is evident that if at the grave of the leader of a wrong causehat, too, would be right.

> What would WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the soldier, the hero, the admirer of the Roman procensul, have thought of John Wanamaren, with his corsets at \$2.67, and his brass cuspidors, marked down to 40 cents?

> The selection of an orator for the centennial celebration of the first meeting of Congress, on Dec. 11, 1789, is not the most fortunate that could have been made. Chief Justice FULLER's rhotorical periods, like those of Our Own Evants, are sometimes long enough to span a century at a single stretch, but there is rarely as much in them as in Brother EVARTS's best efforts. If the Chief Justice, however, would shave off his moustachies on Dec. 11. it would be a celebration worthy of the occasion.

How much better it is to figure as HALSTEAD than as a FORAKER! matter has been made public," he said at

A California Judge has shinned up the ladder of Fame by getting drunk and fining himself \$50 therefor. This is high old Roman virtue, but it is liable to produce contempt of court. The stern magistrate has, however, promised to resign if his thirst ever again crowds his judicial dignity off the bench, and his struggle not to be hauled up before himself again will be watched with anxiety by philanthropists.

A few Roman proconsuls in the policy of this Administration would be a relief and a gratification to all self-respecting citizens There is a dignity about a Roman proconsul which does not belong to the corset or to the cuspidor.

A Beauty of the Ballot Law.

From the Albany Argus. There is one man in Massachusetts who does at held a high opinion of the new ballot law of tha itate. His name is William E. Bell. He was recently neminated for Mayor of Beston as a citizens' candidate, but through some failure to publish a legal notice of the Convention the City Clerk has refused to print his name on the exclusive efficial ballet.

Heavens! Has It Reached There ! Chairman Adams of Reception Committee adies and gentlemen, the great explorer, Mr. Henry M Stanley, will now sing to you one of the songs of the na tives of the Nile, accompanied by an African erchestra Mr. stanley-Down went McGinty to the botton

But the audience flees. No Vowels Needed.

Typo-It's funny, sir, but there is hardly a owel in this case, and there's no dead matter to throw in. I can't fluish this job unless t can get some mor Foreman-Never mind, then. Put it saids and set u this list of names of the places Stanley has passed through in Central Africa.

An Easy Solution. Mrs. Jipson-Oh! John, I have such a riddle for you. I haven't been able to solve it impself, yet. A little boy says to another: "You are the son of my father and mother, and yet you are not my brother:"

Wanted to Sell Out, "You are the manager of the British syn-

"Yes, sir."
"Well. I represent the associated Tramps of New Jersey. What'll you give us for our cord-wood sawing in

"That last book of Marvin's is a very lofty "Well, it ought to be. It's his tenth story."

AN AUXILIARY NAVE. Mr. Hale's Bill for Subsidising Fast Mer-

chant Vessels as Possible Cruisers,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The project introduced into the Senate for the creation of a naval reserve of American merchant vessels is not new, but it derives additional importance from Secretary Tracy's proposal to substitute It for continuing the construction of large and fast unarmored war ships like the Baltimore. the Newark, the Charleston, and the San Francisco. Secretary Whitney several years ago had considered the possibility of fitting up and arming fast American passenger steamers, in case of need, and caused a report to be made to him on the number of such vessels already available. But he did not make this measure take the place of new construction. His successor, however, noticing Great Britain's advantage in the possession of her many fast ocean liners sailing under her flag, says that our own deficiency "should be supplied either by a line of fast merchantmen..constructed with special reference to use in time of war, which will enable the Government to avail itself of their services at critical moments, or we should build a fleet of at least five first-class cruisers of the very highest rate of speed," Mr. Hale, representing the new policy, has taken the former alternative by calling for no fewer than sixteen new war vessels without including one large, fast unarmored cruiser among them, at the same time

tering their construction.

Even Great Britain at no time suspended her construction of needed unarmored cruisers for the purpose of subsidizing merchant ships. but made the latter additional. Mr. Hale does call for three more gunboats, but vessels of that class are not like a Philadelphia or a Balti-more, and even the many armored ships which his bill calls for, and which will be a long time building, are not an exact substitute. Secre-tary Tracy's proposition was to create "a fleet of specially adapted steamers of American naof specially adapted steamers of American nationality, owned by American merchants," and
he added that "the difficulty is that American
capital will not be drawn into the enterprise
unless it can be sure of specific compensation
for the concessions which it makes to the Government: first, in the adaptation of its vessels
to the latter's needs, and secondly, in the surrender of a privilege to use them when the
exigency arises." Mr. Hale accordingly proposes that the Government shall pay "8 per
centum yearly for trouble and expense incurred in complying with the conditions of the
Government, it being also stipulated that no
compensation is to be paid for vessels averaging less than fifteen knots, if in the foreign and
coasting trade, or twelve knots if used on the
lakes.

The trouble in sattling upon such a scheme

introducing a bill for using merchant vessels

to represent the latter class, or rather for fos-

compensation is to be paid for vessels averaging less than fifteen knots, if in the foreign and coasting trade, or twelve knots if used on the lakes.

The trouble in settling upon such a scheme is that of regulating the amount, and perhaps even more particularly the conditions, of compensation. It is clear to start with that the views of foreign nations on the subject are no exact guide for our own. They are in constant dread of their neighbors, and Great Britain, for example, proposed even to subsidize the raising of farm borses, which on a pinch might be used for the army, so as to have a registered reserve of them like the one now proposed for our merchant ships. The compensation proposed by Mr. Hale's bill differs from there which have been suggested. One of these is to pay so much on every ton of an auxiliary naval vossel for every 1,000 miles that she may steam in her ordinary merchant business. The restoration of our mercantile marine through subsidies undoubtedly furnishes a basis for discussion, pro and con, but it ought not to interfere at all with a system of building cruisers also exclusively for war ships. In regard to the importance of the naval reserve proper consisting of trained men here never has been a question, since the payments made and to be made to them are for actual service annually rendered. Mr. Whitthorne's original bill did propose to create also a reserve of cruisers from the mercantile marine as well as of men, by giving them a bounty based upon the tonnage, indicated horse power, coal endurance, capacity for carrying high-power rilled guns, and average speed, but it has been felt by many friends of the proposed naval militia that the success of this measure should not be bound up with the much more difficult one of subsidizing vessels.

Sels.
Secretary Whitney some years ago directed a naval board of inspection to examine the merchant vessels already available for the Government service, and as a result the Louisians of the Cremwell line, the Newport of the Pacific Mail Company, and others were pronounced sultable for service. But the need still exists of constructing many more large unarmored cruisers for the Government, whatever may be done with the subsidy measure.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. According to official statistics Marseilles's traffic has

early doubled since 1670.
The British Admiralty has contracted for four new rmoreints of 14,000 tonseach. A large tract of tea land in the neighborhood of Can ton this year yielded per acre one thousand dellars in tea leaves of the finest quality.

The Funfulia, a Rome weekly, says the establishment of a United States embasy at the Vatican in the near uture is regarded as probable in Papal circles.
There are only twenty nine free traders in the French Parliament, the remainder of the deputies standing up stoutly for the protective home industry creed of the

ment figures set down the population of Berlin at 1,173,853, and of Vienna at 1,110,764, a steady advance being made by both capitals through ad-ditions from small towns throughout the two empires. Premier Crispi is 70, and his King, Humbert, is 45; Blamarck is 75, and his Emperor, William, is 30. Dutch King Wilhelm is the oldest, and the Spanish baby, Al-

fonso, the youngest, of Europe's crowned heads, and both are in the hands of guardians. The main entrance of the Monte Carlo gambling house, which was closed all summer, was reopened a week ago. A new wing, which will be filled with more tables, has been added, and the vertibule and smoking promenade have been enlarged, and lifts have been oullt to take people up from the railroad.

The new official report of the condition of the Eng-ish beer-brewing industry shows that Great Britain's 13,658 breweries produced 28,644,000 barrels of beer in the last fiscal year. Eight broweries produced between 100,000 and 250,000 barrels, seven between 250,000 and 500,000 barrels, three between 500,000 and 1,000,000 barrels, and one more than 1.003,000 barrels

The Philatelisten Club of Vienna is arranging for an international postage stamp exposition there next year. The year 1880 was chosen because it will then be just fifty years since postage stamps were introduced, forty years since they came into use in Austria and ter years since the club was founded. The exhibition will ake place in the Austrian Industrial Museum. A committee of five is organizing it.

The French professor of chemistry, De Milleffeura recently exhibited before a meeting of Parisian scientists several bricks of petroleum which he has discovered how to solidify by an original process. The petroleum bricks were hard enough to be handled without inconvenience, yet soft enough to be cut with a step knife. They burned slowly when touched with a lighted match. Millefleurs says they are non-explosive and inexpensive. Russia is quietly using every peaceable means to

trengthen her influence in central Asia. According Sussian dailies the Ehan of Khiva, Szade, has been in-ited to pass the first few weeks of next year at the St. Petersborg court in a peremptory manner which ex-cludes all possibility of his refusal. The Emir of Bokhara also has found it expedient to consent to let his so join the corps of pares at the Cxar's court. The youn aprig of Oriental royalty will be taken to St. Peteraburg by a special embassy in January.

One feature of the French republic seems to have been the thinning out of the coulisses of the opera. They have less all their old-time splender, and they are no longer the rendezvous for statesmen and men of fashion. The ballet dancers also have become more r erved. Instead of congregating in the forer de la dan they stay in their dressing rooms, where they receive a few very particular friends. Those who still are addicted to the confirms are called tompins. The tompi are rather second class comment.

N. Zola describes his mode of working thus: "I am

as regular as clockwork. Every morning I write four pages of manuscript, no more, no less. That makes about 800 words, and is all I can do in a day and do well. As I take a year for each one of my novels, you see I have plenty of time at that rate. Of course a large part of my work has been done before I take up the pe and what I write the first time goes to the printers with few crasures. No. I never dictate, but write every line of my books with my own hand, like this reyes rous A small row is going on between Murray and Baeds-ker over the guide book question. Murray accusing Baedcker of plagiarism. In Baedcker's contributions to the controversy he shows the importance attached to his books by stating that in consequence of a very elaborate complaint he affixed to the name of a hotel in Nancy the words "complained of;" the Askeller sued him for damages, and the Court, while admitting his good faith and right of criticism in the interest of the public, condemned him to pay 500 france damages and not directly based on his own personal experience.

Farm Kard Repartee. " Hello, Funch," called the rooster in the farm

"Why Punch!" queried the turkey. "Cause you'll soon be stuffed with chestnuts," laughed the tough old cock. Maine Has a Thaw.

From the Lewiston Journa's The ice house at Pleasant Point, belonging to sam Enight. Jr. was destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning. It contained between two and three thousand tons of ice which was cut tast winter. THE SHEIK-UL-TALAM.

A Look at a Great and Unknown Man.

Prem the Plenna Eugeblatt.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—The Emperor Germany has left Constantinople. During his stay the great majority of Turks here showed themselves to be progressive by welcoming him warmly. There were some, however, who regarded his presence with aversion. They were the thoroughly orthodox Turks, who have an unspeakable hatred of everything foreign. At the head of these fanatics stands the Sheik-ul-Islam, the highest priest of the Moslem world. This Sheik-ul-Islam refused to pay homage

to the German Emperor. He could not even be induced to call upon him. Sheik-ui-Islam's name is Omer Lufti, and he is a Turk of the olds stripe, fanatical and bitterly orthodox, yet withal a very learned man. He was reminded in vain by his friends that hospitality is a duty, according to the Turkish religion. and that the Koran says: "The guest is sent by God." The Sheik-ul-Islam (Omer Lufti) fortified his position against this verse with other Koran verses and kept carefully away from all celebrations in honor of the German Emperor. Diogenes, too, when Alexander the Great came to Athens, did not wish to see the great sovereign, and when Alexander commanded him to ask for grace—orders, of course, did not exist in those days-the sage answered; The one thing I ask of you is that you get out of my light." Another Diogenes lived in modern times, the tiler of Amiens, who, during Napoleon's entry, hammered away on his roof. The Sheik-ul-Islam is not so wise and gruff as Diogenes, nor so industrious and indifferent as the tiler of Amiens. He deserves, however, some little attention.

The present Sheik-ul-Islam, Omer Lufti, is a great, lank man with a repellent, parchmentcolored face. Every line of his face is terribly earnest. No one ever saw him laugh. In the hamlet of Djurmlidjia he owns a little cottage with only three rooms, where he formerly lived with a coal-black female slave, whom he married as soon as she became a mother.

Some years ago he was made Hukuk Reisi, that is, President of the Civil Court of Scutari. He was famous for his love for animals, and was wont to keep and pet all sorts of sheep. countable disfavor of the Sultan fell upon him. and he was banished from Constantinople. He was soon recalled, and was made Grand Judge in Stamboul. A short time ago he was raised to the highest ecclesiastical dignity in Turkey-he became Sheik-ul-Islam. The Sultan gave him a magnificent palace, in which he and his coal-black wife and his colored children now live.

This man remained true to his traditions in ignoring the German Emperor. His action was much discussed, especially in view of the fact that he called upon the Shah of Persia during his last visit here. Omer Lufti, however, is unfortunately only one of many, Turkish fanaticism possesses the clergy here almost completely. They have been entirely upset by the Emperor's visit. Terrible, fateful days, these, according to the Turkish newspapers. The Sultan, representative of the Prophet went out to meet a glaour, and even rode in a carriage with a woman, the Empress. 'Stupendous sin !" moan the faithful. That neans the end of the world. Hence earthquakes, hence conflagrations.

Heaven itself spoke. Saturday, Sunday, and Monday of the Emperor's visit were foggy and there was no breeze. Nature was appalled at the unheard-of event; the wind was still for astonishment; the sun and moon hid themselves so as not to see the awful sight, say the faithful. Then it rained. "Nature wept." is the orthodox interpretation of it. A strong north wind blew on the day of the Emperor's departure. "It was a devil sprung from hell to drive out the giaour."

Such is the train of thought followed by the orthodox Turks; such the fantastic su-perstitions with which the believers at large are entertained: and the signal for all this came from the Sheik-ul-Islam, Omer Lufti, the highest priest of the Moslem world.

HATTI'S NEW MINISTER ARRIVES.

He Left his Country at Peace-Minister Fred Bouglass Not Welcome There. Hannibal Price, the newly appointed Haytian Minister to the United States, arrived yesterday by the steamship George W. Clyde. Mr. Price is a fine-looking man, of medium height. stoutly built, and with skin about as dark as an Indian's. His bearing is that of a man well versed in the ways of the world. He speaks English fluently. President Hyppolite appoint-

ed him in place of Minister Stephen Preston. Minister Price was in a hurry to get to Washington last night, but before he went he emphatically denied the rumors of fresh outbreaks and rebellion among the Haytian people

"They are quite contented, and at present."
said he, "they are more apxious about the coffee crop than anything else."
About the alleged strained relations between
Hyppolite and the United States Minister Fred
Douglass. Minister Price did not know but
some of the passengers declared that the representatives of the other countries were as
much opposed to Douglass as Hyppolite was on
account of his color and the fact that his wife much opposed to Douglass as Hyppolitic was on account of his color and the fact that his wife is white. They thought there was very little prospect of the United States Government being able to establish a coaling station at Portau-Prince, so long as the negotiations were in Mr. Douglass's hands, for, they say, Hyppolite declines to talk with Douglass on the subject.

THAT LITTLE TAMMANY BAND.

A Jocose Poet Contributes to the Mayor's Street-Music Waste Basket.

Yesterday was the day designated by the Mayor as the last on which he would receive communications about street music, and the diminution in the flow of letters was marked. The poet got at the subject again as follows:

Dear Mr. Mayor, how would it do
To get up a street bank and lead it with you!
Dick Croker: the smooth one could play a trombone
Hourke Cockran a tuba could blow all alone.
With the cymbate Tom Gilroy could hammer away.
Though the public would how! "Oh, ead is the Day!"
As for you, you could lead on a cornet, S flat,
And little Tom Crain, he could pass round the hat.
The heaviers what of the components

The heaviest shot of the opponents Street intelectans was:

Permit me to suggest that a law be made compelling organ grinders to mad their barrels exclusively with Wagnerian opera music. The effect of this would probably be that after a few days grinding the wretched man would abandon his nefarious business in self-defence. street musicians was:

Mr. George J. Best, who sits in the draught outside the Mayor's office, and is known as his Honor's confidential clerk, has sorted, arranged, and endorsed the letters for the Mayor's convenience in looking over them. The anxious correspondents may be assured that the Mayor will carefully examine the letterseome of them. What he will do about approving or vetoing the street music ordinance he would not say yesterday, probably because he did not know. did not know.

Accumulated \$1.000 Per Year For 98 Years.

CANAJOHARIE, Dec. 6 .- Jacob P. Fox of the town of Palatine, this county, died recently at the age of 98 years and a few months. He was a farmer of the old school, and was among the earlier settlers of the Mohawk Valley. It was known that he was a well-to-do man, and his wealth was estimated at from \$25,000 upward. A few days ago a legal accounting of his estate A few days ago a legal accounting of his estate was made, and it was shown that his estate aggregated \$98,658.10, or an average of \$1,000 per year during his life. The old man is reported to have said in life that every man should try and lay aside at least \$1,000 per year for the inevitable rainy day. He rotained his faculties to the last, his form was very erect, and his step elastic. The estate is divided among the children of his two daughters, ten in number.

A Present to the Chamber of Commerce, A handsome present has just been received by the Chamber of Commerce direct from China. It is a large wooden panel, about four and one-half by two feet in dimensions across the face, and about an inch thick. It is glided with a representation of a Chineso think. It is gilded with a representation of a Chinese rural score. A house stands by the side of a lake, in which swims an enormous fah. In the foreground is a typical Chinese dragon, while in the background can be seen a group of mountains, which seem to rise cut of the take. There are inscriptions in Chinese characters, and as the top is a small tables with more writing.

The parcel arrived a few days sau, addressed to the "Chine Familie Committee, 124 water street. New York." This committee was formed to collect funds for the sufferers by the familie resulting from the great floods last summer. It has since been disbanded.

Is fetches one up very short to be selved with pleurisy, beeutoughle or any active threat or jung effection. In June a Kapestorant proves a handy help in such it selve, and is besides a rood unit tashanned remedy for all coughs and couls.—Ads.

PEACE IN COSTA RICA.

The New Government Bunning With Per-

SAN JOSÉ, Nov. 24 .- "On every mountain op is peace," as the post long since observed. In the vaileys, too, it may be added. Don Ascension Esquivel left this capital night before last on his way to Puntas Arenas, there to take the steamer to Guatemala. A large number of his political adherents and personal friends accompanied him down to the coast. He went very quietly on a special train, none but his warmest and treest friends being aware of it until the day following. At Alajuela, the rali-road terminus on that side of the plateau, the faithful of the defeated party knew of his coming, and gave him something like on ovation. They say that Senor Esquivel will soon return : that he has only gone to another republic for rest and recuperation after the strain of the past six months. News, by the way, has been floating in the air of a small revolution in Guatemala. Nothing authentic is known as to

The Hon, Lansing B. Misner arrived a day or two ago in Puntas Arenas, on his way to this capital. He returns on casal business. By the same steamer has come Mr. Henry C. Hall from Nicaragua. The precise motive for the American Minister's return and the advent of Mr. Hall cannot be known until these gentlemen shall reach the capital. It is possible that the objection of Costa Rica to the work attempted on the Colorado without this republic's consent may have something to do with it. Government affairs here are running with perfect smoothness at the present moment. Don Ricardo Jiménez as Frime Minister is succeeding wonderfully. His tremendous popularity is perhaps one reason for his success. The masses have an idea that Don Ricardo, like the Pope, couldn't possibly do anything wrong. I am not sure that they are not right, Sometimes young men with beautiful eyes and slow, sweet voices have also very long heads and do a powerful deal of thinking. Schor Jiménez is a great reader. At 30 he has already read more than twenty average men at 50 put together. In English, French, and German, as well as in his own language. He has thought about what he has read and he has a great many ideas. He is broad minded, too, because he has travelled a good deal.

Another important manniust now is Don Rataoi Iglesias. He is about 33 years of aga, short in stature, and enorgetic as a New Yorker. His followers gaze at him with ranturous eyes. His recommendation for appointment itself.

Much interest is felt in Costa, Rica in the progress of the Pap-American Congress, accounts of which and of the royal way in which the United States is entertaining its guests from the great South, are read eagerly in all newspapers obtainable.

Don Pedro Perez Zeledon, Costa Rica's Minister to the United States, whose resignation has not been accepted, will soon return to Washington. There are a great many strangers arriving at Port Limon by every steamer. The Moselle of the Royal Mail has just brought back the Knglish Consul, Mr. C. E. Sharpe and family, who had been absent on six months' leave. The New York and New Orleans lines are land apital. He returns on canal business. By the same steamer has come Mr. Henry C. Hall

details.

SENATOR PLUMBS THRIFT.

His Inquiry as to Bonds Given by Employees in the New York Sub-Treasury. Washington advices are that Senator Plumb's resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information whether any of the employees of the Sup-Treasury at New York have filed for security the bonds of foreign corporations has caused a good deal of amusement over there, because every one knows that the employees of the Assistant Treasurer do not give bonds to the Government at all. In the present case Assistant Treasuer Roberts is the man who gives bonds, but he requires bonds from his subordinates. The Government holds the Assistant Treas

The Government holds the Assistant Treasurer responsible for the proper conduct of his office and the safety of the money intrusted to him. In a certain sense, the Government knows nothing about his employees.

When Mr. Hoberts assumed his present office he notified all of his staff, down to the assistant janitor, who runs the furnace, that they must give bonds. He seems to have been impressed with the idea that the administration was to be a typical Republican affair. He gave them the option of filing personal bonds, with two sursettes, or the bonds of a first-class corporation. About 70 per cent of the employees got their friends to fix them up. The rest were taken care of by the Guarantee Company of North America. It monopolized what there was left of the business in this way. As soon as it was known that Mr. Roberts would require bonds of his subordinates, the American Surety Company combined to capture all the business. They jointly offered a rate of \$1 per thousand but tailed to get any business. Then they dropped to 75c., and finally offered to throw off all commissions. By this time those who had friends were taken care of and the rest went to the Guarantee Company of North American at 50 cents a thousand. That concern is really a Canadian corporation. It may be noted that Senator Flumb was one of the original stockholders in the American Surety Company, and the transfer books do not indicate that it has passed out of his possession. his possession.

THE KING OF ALL TREES.

A Sequola Gigantia 176 Feet Around, From the Amador Sentinel.

From the Amador Sentinel.

Fred W. Clough, a well-known engineer of the Comstock, has been spending some weeks in the wilds of the Sierras, about the headwaters of the Kawenh River. Tulare county, Cal. He was accompanied in his wanderings by Westley Warren, an old Comstocker, who now resides in Tulare valler. About the headwaters of the Kaweah they got into an unexplored and almost impenetrable region. In one place they were obliged to cut a trail for nearly a mile in order to get through the chaparral that blockaded the mountain pass. Mr. Clough says that on the trip they discovered a tree of sequoia species, which he believes to be much the largest on the continent of America. Mr. Warren, who has seen the big trees of Mariposa, those of the Big Tree Grove in Calaveras county, and all the big trees of the Coast Bange, says there is in no place in California a tree that approaches in size that on the Kaweah.

The men had with them no rule, tapeline, or measure of any kind, but Mr. Warren measured the tree with bis rillo, which was four feet in length, He found it to be forty-four iongths of his gun in circumference at a point as high above the ground as he could reach.

The top of the tree has been broken of the tit.

lengths of his gun in circumference at a point as high above the ground as he could reach. The top of the tree has been broken off, but it is still of immense height. This monster tree stands in a small basin near the Kaweah, and is surrounded on all sides by a wall of huge, rugged rocks. There is so much brush in the vicinity that the little valley in which the big tree stands is almost inaccessible.

Annexed District Improvements,

The Senate Committee, which is investigating the affairs of the annexed district, finished taking testimony yesterday, and appointed to-day fortnight for the hearing of arguments.

Ex-Assemblyman James L. Wells attacked

Mr. Lewis L. Delafield's arguments in favor of the Park Board's management and concluded by presenting voluminous suggestions in writing, of which the retention of the present grades of streets and avenues and the appointment by the Supreme Court of a Board of Estimate and Apportionment were the chief.

Waldo Hutchius, President of the Park Department, said that he is not a defender of the present system, which was responsible for the cylis complained of, and acknowledged that things should not continue as they are, More nower or less should be given to the department.

He then summoned as a witness Col. S. F. Claifin, topographical engineer of the department. by presenting voluminous suggestions in writ-

Cialfin, topographical engineer of the depart-ment since 1874, who said that for the waste of money said much else which is wrong in the annexed district the Park Department is not to blame. The hearing was concluded with the rending of a letter from ex-Senator Cauld-well in defence of the Park Department. The Fugacious Umbrella.

From the Philadelphia Record. The umbrells thief is real, he is earnest. And he is shrewd. Only a few days ago a puglistic individual entered the corridor of a Thimdelphia hotel and rested his "all silk" in a corner with this pasteboard fastened to it:

The man who owns this ngibrella can knock down as ox, and will be back in five minutes. In one minute and a half the treasured arti-cle was gone, and in its place was this:

The gentleman who took this umbralls can walk ten miles an hour, and won't be tack at all

A Ciever Trap. Why do you have such a complicated lock

on your front door? A burglar can get in just as easily with that as he could with a simpler contrivance." "That's very true. Any burgiar can get in, but woe he unto him when he tries to get out. Why, it takes me four minutes to unfasten that door from the justice.

Unuatisfactory Still. From the Athany Times It has been decided in a New York court bat an umbrella is property; but whose property; That

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT. The commuters on the Northern Bailroad of New especially those who have been travelling the road for years and are well acquainted with all the employees, are examperated over a recent order requiring them to show their tickets whenever they enier the ferries on their way home. With the ther-mometer below the freezing point or when the rain is falling, and with their bands full of bundles of things purchased to carry home, it is by no means pleasant to stop, unbutton coats, and undo wraps, and fish around in inside peckers for the pasteboard. To avoid the discomfort from the chill thus taken on had days, the commuters, following the example set by J. O.

Davidson, the arrist, now wear their tickers tied to a tow rope about their necks, so that the ticket hangs on the commuter's breast. "It is a fashion that makes completious our badges of servisude to the railroad," said Mr. Davidson as he marched into the ferry at the head of sixteen com

panions in misery yesterday.

In talk and print the Second Assistant Postmaster-General is everywhere spoken and written of as John B. Clarkson. His name is "James," but he says that he never knew the time when people would believe it They will have it." John," though he cannot explain why. He is abused in another way by public misrepresentation, in being spoken of as a rough fellow, with the nature of a cowboy, who awears like Andraw Jackson. On the centrary, he is a low-voiced, gentle fellow, always doing little kindnesses in the quietest way imaginable, never swearing, and chopping Democratic heads off with precision and despatch.

The only sign on the great Post Office and Federal building in this city reads as follows: "Shine, 5 cents with great care."

The development of New York goes on space. For nearly twenty years the tallest newspaper structura in town was William Orysdale, whose letters are now ap pearing simultaneously from the West Indies and pearing simultaneously from the West Indies and Florida. To-day he is evertopped by half a dozen of the new newspaper buildings.

It will surprise a great many persons to know that it does little good to mark "confidential" or "personal" on a letter to a great man. The private secretary of a man of national importance in this city said yesterday that if a letter should come to his employer marked, "On no account to be opened by the private secretary," he might hesitate for a moment, but after that he would open it. "I would do that," he said, "because it would occur to me that this is what I am paid for. Originally, before the pestering of public men by letter becamsuch an art as it is, we opened all ordinary letters and gave the great man only his that were marked "per-sonat" But these swelled in volume until if he opened them all, there would be time for nothing else. As far as I know, all other private secretaries now follow the same rule."

The other day THE SUN made a chance allusion in this column to the undying quality of the reputation of its famous humoriat, the late Philip B. Weleb. This has brought out from the editors of two famous weekly newspapers the joint assertion that they have not yet seen able to find any man to take his place. All the world knows that man never gets higher praise.

The fact that a man who fell dead in the street vester day carried a card giving his name and audress was not an unusual one. All persons insured in the accident inenrance companies are provided with a card of the same sort, and tens of thousands of men not so insured order their tailors to put their names and addresses on their coat straps or just over one inside pocket of their coats. Other men cause their hatters to keep similarly printed slips of slik to put into their hars (which is sim-ply to save their hats, not their bodies), and still others carry little stamped metal tabs on their key rings. Then, of course, half the world carries visiting or bust

One thing Mayor Grant knows, for he is a New Yorker by birth and instinct, and that is that few letters asking for the return of the organ grinders will come from those giant canons of tenements that rise in dreary ranks on either side of town above Fourteenth street. The people there are not accustomed to writing to great folks like the Mayor; they de not know how to take their parts in life. But they all want the hand organs to brighten their too prossic lives.

Persons who live in hotels are beginning to notice a remarkable change in the manners of all the hotel em-ployees they meet. It is because Christmas is close at hand. The elevator boy, who used to call out. "Be lively if yer going down." now remarks, "Good morning. Mr. Dashaway; did you sleep well last night !" The chambermaids have grown thoughtful enough to put cheap little pincushions on the bachelors' bureaus; the bell boys come with ice water without waiting to be rung for. Oh, this is the season at which to live at a hotel. It causes regret that Christmas comes but once a year.

One of the worst dead-wire corners in town is at Nas sau and Pine streets. The sky is obscured by a great anari of unstrung wires dangling from poles and build-ings to within a few feet of the street. Some of them are caught up and twisted about the Brunk of a corner pole to prevent them striking the heads of passers-by, and others hang like a huge spider's web in a tangle across the street. A single point of contact of an elso-tric light wire with one of the wires in the mass, either close by or at a distance, would work disastrous results The deadly current would instantly spread in a hundred directions, and nobody knows where it would step. No doubt all the wires are abandoned and dead, but the town has learned that they are all the more dangerous

A horse attached to a tradesman's wagon standing by the curb on West Twenty-third street, a few doors from Broadway, yesterday afternoon became frightened at a around, started off without a driver down the lane left in the middle of the street between the rows of car riages that lined both curbs. People on the sidewalks stopped and looked on curiously to see what would hap-pen. Nobedy made a move to stop the horse, which was increasing its gait at every moment.

An undersized messenger boy, coming along Twenty-third street, ran out into the street without an instant's hesitation. The horse had quite a speed on by this time, and held its head so high that the little fellow had to jump to reach the bridle rein. He did it, though, swung in the air a moment, tugged hard as he get his fest again, and, stopping the horse, quietly turned it around again, led it back to the place where it had been standing, left it there, and walked on again, whistling Half a minute later the horse would have been beyond estching.

Walters in down-town restaurants say that business men were never in such a burry as now. The "lunch" is the only popular midday meal, and hus haven't time even for that. The result is a new and rapidly growing demand for "lunches sent out." This feature of the restaurant business has been comparatively insignificant until within two or three years, and it has been regarded as more or less of a nuisance. Now It has become an important branch of custom which demands careful attention. Hundreds of down-town bankers, brokers, and merchants snatch a bite from a tray which a boy brings to their deaks while they talk business or sign papers between swallows. A life-curtailing habit it is, no doubt, but it illustrates the high voltage system under which business is done in this, the world's busiest, commercial centre. Handy methods of serving the desk-tied customers are coming into use among the caterers. To send a meal through the streets at the busiest hour of the day upon a big hand-balanced tray is scarcely possible. A boy with such a burden in Nassau street or Broadway would be lucky if he walked a block without meeting with disaster. Beres and baskets of various device are used. The latest plan for delivering hot coffee with lunch served in this way is to send it in thick ginger ale bottles having a patent rubber stopper. The bottles are kept in hot water, and are so heavy that they retain heat enough to keep the codes at proper temperature while it is carried a block or so.

No proprietor of a gambling house need encounter the alightest difficulty in equipping his establishment this season with all necessary paraphernalia by open pur-chase in any big toy shop. The popular taste this year seems to run to all manner of mechanical games of chauce. There are mechanical race tracks, which in vite you to wager your pennies on the horse you think will come in alread, and a great variety of similar de-vices on the same principle. The most elaborate thing in this line that has been shown is a finely-made World's Fair wheel, so called, but to all intents and purposes a roulette wheel or wheel of fortune, which for severa days was on exhibition in a Nassau street window. It is of regulation size and covered with the usual green cloth. Instead of the pivoted pointer, a miniature team of cars, operated by a lever, flies around the circle. The circumference is divided into eight sections, each being the name of some city that might be a possible site for the Fair. Each section is sub-divided by innocent look ing numbers, the purpose of which is not explained. A pull at the lever sends the train of cars flying severa imes around the circle, and the point where the coweatcher of the locomotive stops-well, if there is any oney there the owner would naturally think that all there was around the circle belonged to him.

The high pressure methods of New York business men develop some odd effects that are noticeable even on the street. No more striking demonstration of this mental absorption is apparent than the habit of sollinquizing about while hurrying along the street at midday. It is astonishing how common this habit has become even smong men not yet advanced in years Let any one curious to observe it stroll along Broad, or assau, or Wall street during the business hours and otics how many of the men who hurry by are muttering or talking aloud, with no listeners but themselves. A broker connected with a big Broad street house, who was hurrying along behind a Sus reporter toward the Stock Exchange vesterday, argued aloud with himself about the advisability of sailing a block of Missouri Paific stock. " I'll be - if I don't close it out this after con." was the final fragment of the sollinguy which ame to the reporter's ears. That broker will be actorme to the reporter's care. laked some day when some kig stock dear which he is engineering mysteriously leaks out. But there are hundreds like him in this absent-minded, hustling age.